

Union Station Time Card

EFFECTIVE JAN. 1, 1937.



NORTH BOUND.	
No. 31	7:00 am
No. 33	10:25 am
No. 35	1:50 pm
No. 37	5:10 pm
No. 39	8:10 pm
SOUTH BOUND.	
No. 30	5:50 am
No. 32	9:25 am
No. 34	1:35 pm
No. 36	5:15 pm
No. 38	8:15 pm
*Daily.	
No. 38 starts from Marion.	
No. 39 stops at Marion.	
No. 39 will leave Columbus at 6 pm on Sundays.	

ERIE RAILROAD

No. 10, Chautauque Ex.	12:45 am
No. 8, New York Ex.	5:32 am
No. 4, Vestibule Limited.	9:33 pm
No. 16 Accommodation.	12:55 pm
No. 22 arrives	5:10 pm

C. & E. DIVISION.

No. 9, Chicago Express.	12:55 am
No. 3, Vestibule Limited.	10:34 am
No. 21	7:00 am
No. 11	3:45 pm
No. 7, Pacific Express.	11:10 pm

SOUTH AND CINCINNATI.

No. 9, Cincinnati Express.	1:15 am
No. 3, Vestibule Limited.	10:39 am
No. 11	3:45 pm
*Daily. 3 Daily except Sunday.	

New York Central Lines [BIG FOUR ROUTE]

WEST BOUND.

No. 15	6:40 am
No. 19	9:52 am
No. 29	2:00 pm
No. 5	4:33 pm
No. 43	7:30 pm
Local	11:45 am

EAST BOUND.

No. 36	10:48 am
No. 46	12:17 pm
No. 19	5:27 pm
No. 16	7:25 pm
No. 29	11:14 pm
Local	3:30 pm

All trains daily except locals and Nos. 5 and 19.

L. E. NEBERGALL,

Ticket Agent.

Phones—Home 246; Bell 177.
Effect Jan. 1, 1937.
For further information regarding trains, call information operator, either phone.

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TREATMENT OF TOBACCO PLANT SOIL FOR BED ROT

Fall Applications of Formalin Have Proved an Aid to Keeping Down the Disease.

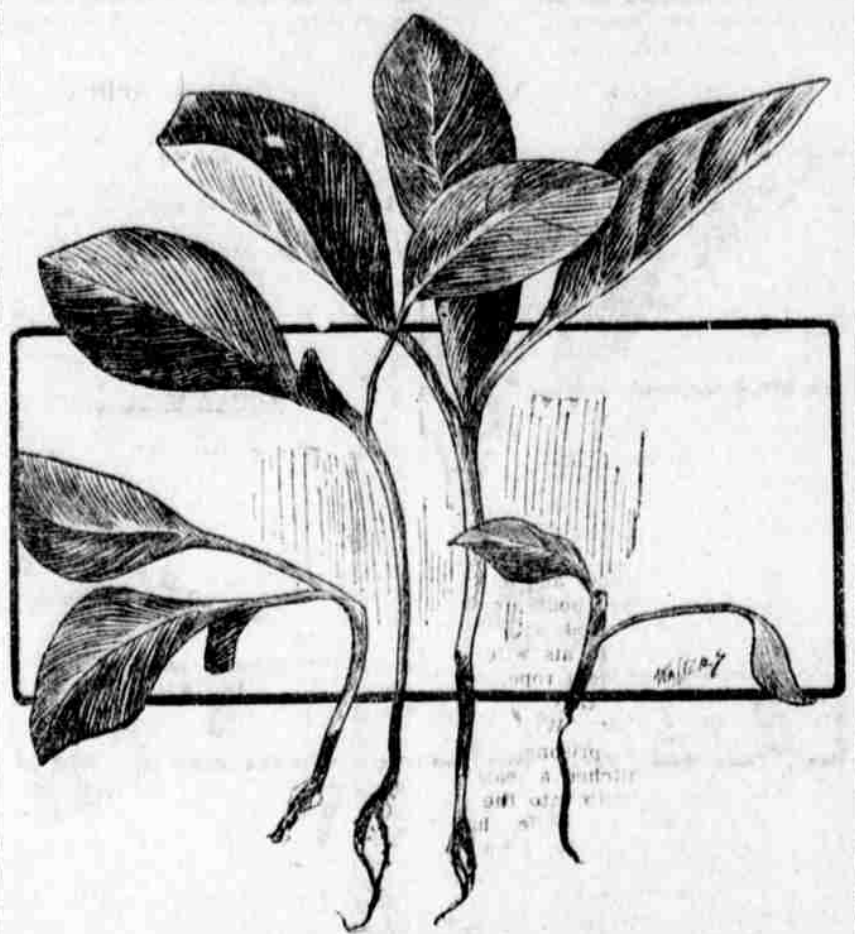
Last spring the writer inaugurated some small experiments to test the effect of solutions of formalin (40 per cent. formaldehyde) in water, as a drench upon old tobacco beds to destroy the bed rot *Rhizoctonia*. In this work a strength of one and one-half pints formalin to 50 gallons of water was employed, and the applications were made just before sowing the seed. This caused delay in seeding the plant beds, as the formalin must be allowed to evaporate before the seed is sown, and was somewhat disadvantageous.

The results were doubtful in some cases, and decidedly favorable in certain old, infested beds at German-

few growers are so situated as to practice the steaming without first securing a steam boiler and bed pipes for that purpose.

It is more convenient to apply the formalin solution, since only a sprinkling pot (with rose) will be needed in addition to the chemical. The formalin (40 per cent. formaldehyde) may be obtained of local or wholesale druggists, and in carboys of 100 pounds, may be purchased at a cost of 12 to 15 cents per pound, f. o. b., with added charge for container. In smaller lots the cost is much higher. Growers may arrange to purchase the carboys.

Before applying the solution the beds should be fairly moist and fri-



Tobacco Plants Showing Bed Rot (*Rhizoctonia*).

town. In one instance the difference between the treated and untreated portions of the bed was very decided, amounting to a very great saving in plants, estimated at about four times as much bed rot in the untreated as in the treated part of these old beds. Other instances gave apparent gains of a less marked character. In treated beds at Wooster the common damping off fungus of greenhouse plant beds (*Pythium*), occurred to a limited extent but not the bed rot (*Rhizoctonia*).

Owing to the water filled condition of the plant bed soil in early spring the results are possibly as favorable as could be expected, since the efficiency of the formalin drench has been thoroughly proved on greenhouse lettuce upon the rosette (*Rhizoctonia*) infesting them. To overcome the disadvantages of the spring applications, is now the subject. It is believed that fall applications of a stronger formalin solution will be desirable.

While steaming the soil will probably be effective upon tobacco beds,

able, or made so by watering, and spaded up to the usual depth with the incorporation of any fertilizer of the nature of manure, before drenching. Mineral fertilizers may be applied in spring.

The bed thus prepared and raked over is drenched with the solution at the rate of one gallon to each foot of surface; a bed 50 feet long and six feet wide would accordingly require 300 gallons of the solution and use 12 to 15 pounds of formalin in its preparation. So heavy an application will be applied at intervals of a few hours so that the liquid is equally absorbed by all parts of the bed soil. After treatment which should be made before freezing weather begins, the beds are to be left without disturbance until spring, when prepared for seeding.

A thorough trial of this method of treating old and badly diseased tobacco beds, is recommended. It should result in keeping down bed rot and damping off as well as black root in the plant beds.

A. D. SELBY, Wooster, O.

Molasses as Feed for Fattening Stock

Old-fashioned "black jack" molasses, liberally fed, may have had considerable to do with the success of Jacob Funk, the veteran stockman of Bloomington, Ill., in winning the grand prize at the International stock show just held in Chicago, and also in reaching the record breaking price of \$17 per hundred on the hoof for this herd of 15 black Angus.

Mr. Funk has been trying for many years to reach the goal, which is the ambition of every scientific stock breeder and feeder. He won second prize last year and in the year preceding. This year he tried a little different process in feeding and was gratified over his remarkable success.

In addition to the regulation feeding of the pasture and of corn and oats he introduced in the final month and a half before the big show a little different diet. In the morning he would feed oil meal and oats and in the evening corn with a sprinkling of molasses.

The cattle greedily licked up the sweet stuff and it appeared to give an added glossiness to the hides and improve their appearance in every way. It is also held by Mr. Funk that the molasses makes the beef sweeter, giving it an added flavor that will appeal to epicures.

In addition he confined the herd to the acre lot near the barn during the final week on the farm, not permitting the usual run of the pasture. This gave an opportunity to dress up the animals and get them in the finest possible condition externally as well as internally.

Mr. Funk also found it an advantage to soak in water all of the corn fed on 15 to 20 hours before feeding. This softened the kernels and the rain was more easily digested. This was only resorted to where the corn

was dry and hard during the recent summer.

While the cattle were given all the corn and oats they could eat they were not gorged and the feeder carefully watched their diet, gauging their rations by the weather. On certain days the cattle were more hungry than on others. Every day had to be studied and the feeding governed accordingly. There is danger of foundering the animals by overfeeding and this had to be guarded against.

Mr. Funk believes that the black Angus breed is preferable to all others. He has found that Herefords and Shorthorns when fattened are inclined to become lumpy, while the Angus are free from this fault. The herd of 15 head was sold to a New York city butcher, who will exhibit them in the east as the champion herd of the west, bringing more money than any other herd in the records of the stock business.

The Sorting of Apples



The Common Method in Eastern New York Is to Do It Directly from the Table.

Keep Swift Barrel Clean.—Clean out the swift barrel once in awhile and give it a thorough scalding. Old, sour, decayed milk is not conducive to the health of pigs.



MRS. ADOLF LADENBURG, NOTED HORSEWOMAN.

Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg is said to be the best cross country rider in America. She is famous as a horsewoman on Long Island, where she lives, being a participant in all the society events on horseback. Mrs. Ladenburg is very wealthy. Her husband was lost at sea ten years ago. For several years she lived in retirement, but of late she has become once more a prominent social figure. Mrs. Ladenburg was Miss Emily Stevens before her marriage. She is the daughter of Alexander H. Stevens, a noted banker.

THE STRANGLING FIG.

A Curious Tropical Tree That Lives Upon Other Trees.

Visitors to Mexico and other tropical countries often have their attention called to "the strangling fig"—a tree that commences its growth as an epiphyte—that is, one form of plant life that grows perched on another—far up on the trunk or among the branches of another tree, usually on a palm tree or one of the kinds of palms. The roots of the strangling fig extend downward around the host tree to the ground, gradually joining together, making a tubelike mass of roots sometimes as much as six feet or more in diameter.

When the attacked tree is a palm death to it is caused not so much by the binding around the trunk as by shading of the branches by the attacking tree.

When the attacked tree is an exogen—that is, one with wood and bark—the attacking roots bind so tightly as to cause a stoppage of the flow of the sap. As the sap of a tree is really its food (changed by the leaves so that it can be used) and the flow of the food is thus stopped, the attacked tree is really "starved" to death. So death to the attacked tree is caused either by smothering or by starvation or by both.

The peculiar manner in which the flattened roots extend down and around the tree gives them the appearance of some thick, slow flowing material running down the tree.—St. Nicholas.

SEALY Trouble Everywhere.

We have a brother in our church who belonged to several other denominations before he came to us, and he tells us they have the same trouble everywhere—impossible to get a \$2,000 preacher for \$750 a year.—Osborne (Kan.) Farmer.

Whitewashing Jimmy.

"Jimmy's got a great scheme to get out of school on these nice days."

"How does he work it?"

"He goes out and washes his face, and the teacher thinks he's ill and sends him home."—Philadelphia Inquirer.



BEAUTIFUL MADGE LESSING.

Posing for pretty and artistic photographs seems to be an essential part of the duties of an actress. This pose shows Miss Madge Lessing in one of her happiest attitudes. Both in England and America Miss Lessing has scored many successes in comedy and musical comedy. Of late she has turned to vaudeville, like many other stage favorites of the time.

NO GOLD SCARCITY.

DEPOSITS OF PRECIOUS METAL ALL OVER THE WORLD.

In Small Quantities It Is Found in Almost All Volcanic Rocks and Will Yet Profitably Be Taken from the Sea.

The world's gold supply is absolutely inexhaustible, no matter what demands are made upon it, says a writer in *Moody's Magazine*. Hitherto the attention of miners has been entirely directed to comparatively rich, easily worked deposits. But it has to be remembered that gold in small quantities occurs in enormous masses of rock throughout the world.

Almost all volcanic rocks and the formations derived from them, such as granite, serpentine and rhyolite, contain appreciable quantities of gold, and vast deposits of sedimentary rocks derived from such volcanic formations contain gold in concentrated form, and are to-day in some localities profitably worked.

Profit is and always has been the incentive to gold production. Should there ever be need for working the volcanic and sedimentary rocks that are auriferous the means of profitably working them will be found.

Experiments have shown that gold is regularly falling to the earth, in association with cosmic dust, and day and night settles all over the land and sea. Some of this gold, when concentrated by wind or water, or dissolved by acid surface waters and redeposited in a more concentrated form, is recoverable.

The waters of the sea, also, are auriferous, and there can be little doubt that, if ever in the remote future there should be an extraordinary demand for gold, means could be found for profitably reducing the gold in the seawater.

The area of the sea-bed is much larger than that of the land. Its composition is similar in every respect with that of the land. It is composed of mountains, plains and plateaus; of igneous, metamorphic and sedimentary rocks which contain great areas of gold bearing and other mineral veins.

Only in a few instances, however, where the submarine gold fields are close to the land will it be possible to work them as the submarine coal fields are now worked. But those oceanic gold fields on which the veins outcrop at the surface are subject to constant attrition by the waves. This causes the shedding of gold, which is concentrated by the sea and washed ashore.

Gold deposits thus formed exist in many countries, and they are remarkable in that they are renewed or enriched by almost every storm that passes over them. These deposits are known by various names, but the term auriferous beach sand sufficiently describes them. They occur in the Pacific beaches, from Alaska to Terra del Fuego, and throughout the coasts of Australia and New Zealand, where they have long been worked with profitable results.

The gold output from the gold bearing beaches at Nome, Alaska, this year is expected to reach \$4,000,000. The coast between Cape Nome and Point Rodney for a distance of more than 20 miles is being worked for gold by hundreds of men.

The beach is in places auriferous for a width of 2,000 feet inland from the tide level and sometimes to a depth of 50 feet. From the western base of Cape Nome there is a series of gravelly sea beaches extending inland several miles, which contain gold and are in places being worked to-day. These marine deposits yielded gold to the value of \$2,200,000 in 1903, \$2,185,000 in 1904 and \$2,350,000 in 1905.

The earth has also immense deposits of auriferous sands and clays. These are chiefly in the arid regions. In many countries they are profitably worked by dry blowing processes.

But experiments in Australia have shown that much of the gold can be extracted in these cases by a special adaptation of gold dredging known as the padoeking process. These deposits are formed by the erosion of auriferous rock formations and the concentration of the gold by the action of wind and rain.

WHERE INGENUITY WON OUT.

Betting Man Had Studied Conditions of Wager.

C. S. Rolla, the English aeronaut and motorist, was talking in New York about the aer plane.

"I think the Wrights will win," he said. "Santos-Dumont is ingenious, but the Wrights are more ingenious still. They are as ingenious as—as a betting friend of mine."

Mr. Rolla smiled and resumed:

"My friend, Capt. Bragge, bet an athlete that he could not hop up a certain long flight of steps two at a time. The athlete took the bet, and made the trial. But there were 41 steps to the flight, and therefore, after making 20 hops the man found that he had lost. He paid up, but accused Capt. Bragge of sharp practice.

"Sharp practice!" said Bragge, in-

bloodlessness or Thin Blood

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For sale in Marion, Ohio, by Flocke's Drug Store.

dignantly. "Well, I'll make the same bet with you that I can do it."

"The other, expecting to win his money back, assented.

"Capt. Bragge then hopped up 40 steps in 20 hops and, hopping back one, finished in the prescribed manner and won the bet."

Tender-Hearted.

The Bearded Lady (horried)—Engaged to the Ossified Man. My dear child, why is the world did you take such a step?

The Circassian Girl—He said it would break him all up if I refused him and you know I couldn't bear to see the poor fellow go to pieces!

Retrospection.

Etella—Does she cross her bridges before she comes to them?

Bella—No, but she crosses them several times after she has gone over them.

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